METHODISTS IN COUNCIL. THE TWO CONFERENCES ENGAGED IN

Due Hody Investigating a Pastor and in Hot Debate over Conference Trustees - The Other Talking of Longer Terms for Pastors -More Political Talk in Both Bodies,

LIVELY DISCUSSIONS.

The second day's session of the ninetieth New York Conference was called to order yes-terday in the Central Methodist Church, Foureenth street and Seventh avenue, by Bishop P. W Wiley. When he came to the name of the Rev. W. L. Pattison of Lenox, Mass., Presiding Elder Sanford said that since he (the Rev. Mr. Banford) had come to the Conference he had resived letters reflecting on the Rev. Mr. Pattison. An investigating committee was asked for by the Rev. Mr. Pattison to look into the charges. Bishop Wiley said that he would appoint a committee. After the morning session was concluded he appointed a committee of seven, with the Rev. J. N. King as chairman. The Rev. Mr. King announced that a private session of the committee would be held in the afteroon. In conversation he afterward said that the work of the committee would only be to find t whether the charges were worth inquiring into. The charges, it was said, were anonymous, and it astonished all the members of the Conference who knew the Rev. Mr. Pattison that he

should be charged with anything whatever.

The Rev. L. M. Vincent read the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Conference. No sooner had he read four names to fill four vacancies in the Board, three of which were caused by expiration of official terms and one by the death of the Rev. Paul Rt. Brown, than Secretary A. McLean, from his commanding position on the pulpit platform, arose and said in a loud tone that the trustees were a close corporation who present their own names for realection when their terms of office expire. and who had their own choice in nominating a new name when a trustee died. Thus, he said, they have their own way with this very saered fund, and we can't tell what is done with it. There is room for question in this direction, and room for examination behind the question. Not that the trustees are not honest men-not at all; but it is questioned among a good many of the brothron whether the trustees have used financial wis dom in some of the investments they have made. It is believed, too, that a large sum remains in their hands, producing nothing.

Trustee M. D'C. Crawford interrupted: "If

this is a reflection on the trustees, I hope that Brother McLean will give the particulars on

which he bases his criticism."

Becretary McLean resumed: "Some of us do know and believe that there is just a little room for criticism. Those who are to contribute to the funds would have more confidence if they knew that the Bishop had named a committee to nominate new trustees." Therefore he would

knew that the Bishop had named a committee to nominate new trustees." Therefore he would move that the Bishop should do so, and not the trustees themselves.

Trustee Crawford arose with a very grave face, while there was dead silence all over the church. He began to speak in a low voice, but, as he went on, his voice made the church echo, while he remained to all appearance as collected as at first. This same question, he said, had come up before in the Conference, and it was unanimously voted that the trustees should continue as they have to this day. If the Conference wanted to change the method of handling the finances the trustees were ready to assist. But he thought that Brother McLean had reflected on the Board of Trustees—had, in fact, more than intimated that they had acted unwisely.

Secretary McLean interrupted and disclaimed any such intention. He called Brother Crawford to order. There was, he said, no intention of reflecting on Brother Crawford to order. There was, he said, no intention of reflecting on Brother Crawford. But," Secretary McLean added, in an expostulatory tone, 'I think that the brother is reflecting fully as much on me as I did on him!"

The Rey. Mr. Crawford paused a moment, looked down to the floor and then up at the ceiling, and said with an air of conviction: 'Well, I think so myself.'' The ministers laughed.

I think that the brother is too sensitive," and Secretary McLean, jumping up again. 'I hadn't even gone so far as to suggest that an auditing committee should be appointed to look into the trustees' affairs, and that is a common practice everywhere. I simply asked that the manner of electing trustees should be changed.'

Then the Rev. R. Wheatly arose in the midst of the ministers bunched near the pulpit, and said, with emphatic gestures, that the wisdom of the trustees in the past was rightly questioned. The present custom of making a close corporation of the Board is siso injudicious. He hadn't the silghtest intention to reflect on.

He hain't the slightest intention to reflect on the character of the trustees in any way. The wisdom of some of their acts was questionable. Then the Rev. C. D. Foss moved that a sommittee of three be appointed by the presiding Bishop to nominate four candidates for new trustees, and also to investigate the affairs of the Board of Trustees.

"Pretty strong word," and "No, no: say examine," came from different parts of the church, referring to the word, "investigate." After some discussion the committee were to be instructed to "report on the trustees" administration."

The Rev. Dr. Hare moved to amend so that the committee should first report on the administration of the trustees and afterward nominate for the new trustees. This was adopted after several of the brethren confessed that they did not know what they were doing."

Then the Rev. Mr. Vincent said that the Hon.

were "all snarled up," and "things were so involved that they did not know what they were doing."

Then the Roy. Mr. Vincent said that the Hon. Thomas H. Sukley had given to the Conference a farm of 125 acres in Rhinebeck, N. Y., worth over \$6,000, for the use of worn-out preachers. Laymen had given \$1,000 to build houses on the farm. Wouldn't the preachers give \$1,000? A collection was taken, and \$1,010 paid in.

In the evening the anniversary of the Church Extension Soniety took place. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Hatfleid, in an address, said that it has been said that Christianity has such enemies as Communism, floating the read flag; Romanism, attempting to overthrow the public schools: and the rum power, the most girantic of all, and backed by capital, and that Christianity must go down before these arencies. But Christianity was never stronser, he said, than it is new. A St. Louis Caristian lawyer has overthrown Robert Ingersoil; Communism, under Denis Kearney, has beat a retreat under first from the pulpits in San Francisco: Homanism is held in cheek by the evangelical elergy of the United States and the religious press spreads the Gospet, Mornottism and rum will go down next. Will the chasta be closed, he asked, between the North and the South? The South is not reconstructed vet," he said; 'I wish it were, 'Then the speaker sucted the famous Robert Toombs belagans, and rejoiced that Toombs hadn't snapped his insh over his slaves bucks under the walls of Bunker Hill monument. He never will do it, the speaker added. He wished that had came back again. 'It will help you,' he said, 'to vote here intelligently next fail. Fraternity between North and South is not to be brought about to support this Government—to leve even those whom they suppose are their snemies. The churches only can bring about this end. Only Christianity can unite the North and the South,'

The Chapjain, C. C. McCabe, said that the factor in the speaker of the Robert

and the Scuti,"

The Chaplain, C. C. McCabe, said that the nation had made too much of the Robert Toombs telegram, it don't mean much. I That is so," said several ministers in the congregation. Ben Hill's aphorism, the

Applies to Toombs. Ben Hill, In the Senate, ought to have turned and addressed the couplet to Ioombs. Toombs don't carry out his threats. He don't represent sensible people in the South. The irouble is that we Southerners and Northerners want to be better acquainted with one another, and through religion is the best way. There are 3,500 pulpits in the South, and the Stars and Stripes are kent near every pulpit ready to fly in time of need. [Applause.]
Chairman King, of the committee appointed to look into the charges touching the Rev. Mr. Pattison, sand in conversation last evening that there was nothing in the charges, and that today the Eev. Mr. Pattison would be received spoiless into the Conference.

The New York East Conference in Brooklyn yesterday held a session, principally devoted to discussing the question whether the Conference should declare itself in favor of extending the pastoral term beyond three years in cases where the Bishou and his cathing decree that such ex-

such a critical time. The Bishops and their advisers could be trusted to decide upon emer-gencies, and to act upon them in the proper The Rev. C. S. Williams said that the day of

The Rev. C. S. Williams said that the day of guerrillas and tramps in the church was over. The man who could only raise a hallelujah should go to the Salvation Army. Methodism did not require that in old age a minister should not be in the midst of his accumulated influence, and it did not require that its ministers should be pauperized.

The Rev. George L. Thompson said that the poor preachers had no chance of getting the best positions, and they might as well be content.

The Rev. George E. Reed said that the movement would magnify the power of the Bishop and make him agreater influence in the Church. The change was needed, as Methodism was losing the best families it could lay its hands on, and people were leaving it because of dissatisfaction with its methods.

Dr. Buckley said that if a preacher denounced card blaving, dancing, and theatre going, many families would leave his church and go to the Right Rev. Bishop So-and-So's, who never talks about either temperance or religion. They had heard of a church that gave a theatrical exhibition. He supposed the Tabernaole was meant.

Dr. Buckley contended that if the litherancy

meant.
Dr. Buckley contended that if the itinerancy was abolished the churches would go into Congregationalism. He would not object to a feasible plan that would meet extreme cases, but until some such was devised he was dead against any change in the limitation of the pastoral term

sible plan that would meet extreme cases, but until some such was devised he was dead against any change in the limitation of the pastoral term.

The Rev. George Lansing Taylor said that Dr. Buckley was like the Maine political orator who was "in favor of the law, but ag'in the enforcement."

The Rev. John Dickinson, the brother of Anna Dickinson, protested against any Jesuitism in the Methodist Church such as existed in the explanations in reference to the Bishop's action. He wanted the Conference to understand that he had crossed the plains with an ox team, and that this was a big country, and wasn't fenced in. It was bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the east by the rising sun, on the west by the procession of the equinoxes, and on the zouth by the Day of Judgment. Emything did not depend upon the action of the Conference. Should Methodist ministers by long residence become members of the School Boards, the Romish priests would follow. The President of the United States went by the aimanac. Why did Grant, or Johnson, or Lincoln go out at the end of the terms for which they had been elected? Although there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent a man from being elected indefinitely to the Presidency, there was an unwritten law, and the nation was in favor of a time limit. This stood as a broakwater against the tide of sellshness that might sweep over the land. So it should be with the Methodist ministry.

The Roy, S. H. Platt, who is distinguished among his brethren as one who was cured of over twenty years' langeness through a miracle produced by prayer, favored the removal of all restriction, and said it was not proper to undermine the laws. The Methodist Church was the mighty influence which was going to lift the world to God, and if it got a clear course it would capture the world.

There was much disorder toward the close of the afternoon session, and the previous question was called upon an amendments and motions, and at length the previous question was called upon an amendments and mo

The resolution was passed by a vote of 80 to 45.

Boeron, Mass., April 1.—The question concerning the change in the appointment of Presiding Elders, which has been prominently before the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced this morning into the New England Annual Conference. After a sharp discussion the subject was laid upon the table by a large majority.

FROM ARKANSAS TO LIBERIA.

The Crowded Quarters of the Emigrants is Mount Olivet Chapel.

The upper story of the usually quiet little Mount Olivet Baptist Chapel, at 218 West Thirty-seventh street, yesterday, was crowded with the colored people lately arrived from Arkan-sas, and who intend to sail for Liberia on May 1. They had removed from the basement of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet's church, at 167 West Twenty-sixth street. At one end of what is called the reception room, many of the emigrants' trunks and boxes were piled to the celling, and more were rapidly being placed alongoccasioned much trouble and demy by insisting on having the pile of boxes disturbed every few minutes to ascertain whether their individual property was safe. The women in this room were nearly all young, nimble, and prepossessng. They were comfortably dressed and

seemed to enjoy the novelty of their situation.
"They are all willing to work," said Mr. Richard Newton, the agent of the Liberian Colonization Society, and the blackest person in the room, "but the climate doesn't seem to agree with them. They have been accustomed to an out-door life, picking cotton and working in the sun, but they would do washing, or go out as domestic servants during their short stay here, if any one would employ them. Several of the girls went out to service, but they got colds in their heads and sore throats, and had to come back to us, poor things."

In the sleeping room ten berths, five lower and five upper, were fastened to the wall. They made the room look like the steerage of a vessel that allowed unheard of sleeping accommodation to its emigrant passengers. Each berth was broad enough to permit at least three persons to recline in it at once, and in many instances their capacity in this respect has been and will be utilized.

The majority, both of men and women, were several other sleeping rooms besides the large one mentioned, and in these distinct families were grouped together, sleeping on wretched beds, and, in some instances, apparently on the bare boards.

The men were, for the most part, reticent, but the sun, but they would do washing, or go out

mentioned, and in these distinct families were grouped together, sleeping on wretched beds, and, in some instances, apparently on the bare boards.

The men were, for the most part, reticent, but the women were abundantly talkative. The latter dwelt with enthusiasm on the independent and healthful life they expected to lead in Liberia. But the emigrant who showed most anxiety to return to the land of his fathers was a man 85 years of age. He seemed to be too weak to speak, and as he lay almost motionless in bed it was impossible not to perceive that his chances of ever setting foot on the promised land were growing dim. A group of admiring colored people gathered around the patriarch's bed. They were not relatives, for the old man is journeying toward home with none but strangers to care for him. They all treat him with marked respect.

There were twoive persons, chiefly women and children, who were sick on the invalids' list. Their ailments were, for the most part, colds and sore throats. One little boy was said to have pneumonia. A dilizent search however, failed to find him in the bed in which his mother had left him asieep; nor had he crawled undernenth it. His distracted parents finally found him on the sidewaik butting heads with a white youth of about the same age. The latter was worsted.

In a small, dark closet was a family of nine persons. Being so numerous, they had obtained a room to themselves; in an adjoining room was a woman in a half recumbent posture in bed. Her bushand was supporting her in his arms, and she seemed to be very sick indeed. The food is served out to them in messes. The few who remained in the basement of the Rev. Henry Highland, Garnet's church went to the new quarters yesterday at meni hours. Dinner was served to 127 persons, exclusive of the new quarters persons in New York. It has been placed in a separate room, to be served out thereafter.

The regular packet for Liberia, the bark Liberia, which sails May I, has had all her pas-

out hereafter.

The regular packet for Liberia, the bark Liberia, which sails May I, has had all her passenger accommodation engaged by the American Colonization Society of Washington, and it is probable that another vessel will have to be is probable that another vessel will have to be chartered to take the Arkansas band to the set-

TAX COLLECTOR ENGLISH'S DEATH,

Found Hanging in His Barn in Bordentown, N. J.-His Accounts With the Town. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 1.—There was much excitement here early this morning, when the news was circulated that the collector of taxes, G. Warner Emilish, was dead. English, who has a family, arose at 3 A. M., and went to his barn, estensibly to feed his horse and cow. At 8 o'clock his son went out to end him to break fast and found him, with a rope about his meck, hanging from a beam. His hands were in his pockets, and his seemed to be extinct, Efforts were, however, made to resuscitate him, but in vain. The dead man, who was about forty years of age, had been tax collector of the town for the past three years during which time he had made no settlement. The Township Committee have lately endeavored to force a settlement, without success. A Clinzens' Committee was appointed, and finally he agreed to pay \$6.000 to-day. It is said that he was mable to raise the money.

Of all the "Fopular Favorties," so called, the genuine article is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts.—4. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 1 .- There was much

JERSEY CITY'S BONDS. W. H. KEMBLE AND HIS GANG

PUBLIC OPINION DEMANDING THAT HE Still Defying the Powers of the Law at At-

Inntic City, but a R-port that He will be Seized on a Requisition-His Bad Record PHILADELPHIA, April 1 .- William H. Kemole still remains a fugitive from justice a Atlantic City. His friends, however, declare positively that he will visit Harrisburg in a day

or two. Could he be allowed to enter bail for appearance at the next term of court, he would not delay a day. It is a question whether this can done. Judge Brewster says that it cannot be. If Kemble should appear during this term, he would be packed off to jail at once. The next court begins on the 24th, and it is said that under the practice of the Dauphin County courts Kemble cannot be sentenced until then should he not make his appearance until the present court adjourns.

There is intelligence from Harrisburg tonight that if Kemble and his associates do not make their appearance by to-morrow, a de-mand will be made by requisition on the Governor of New Jersey for the delivery of the fu-gitive to the Pennsylvania authorities. Although the Sheriff of Dauphin County has not yet served the process for the arrest, it is reported that detectives are on the track of all the fugitives. The prosceution have been will-

feeling even among the Republican leaders that public opinion demands that he shall from the public opinion demands that he shall from the very moment of the indictment of Kemble and his corrupt associates the deepest interest in the bribery cases has been taken. For your control of the publication of the publicatio

sed they will follow Kemble's lend in

anything. THE PARTISAN SUPREME COURT. Shorman's Reference to it as a Political Body

Attracting Attention.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The part of Sherman's Mansfield speech which causes most comment among Democrats is that in which he says that the chief issue in the coming campaign is as to the complexion of the United States Supreme Court. It has long been felt here, especially by those who are brought into social and personal relations with the Supreme Judges, that the court has come recently to be as much a political body as either House of Congress. The country is familiar with the causes of this feeling, which appear on the surface. The packing of the court in the legal tender decision, its connection with the electoral count. &c., its recent decisions, changing in many respects what had always been considered the well-established relations of the State and Federal Governments, have been generally recognized as the natural product of a court which has been debased by both the appointing and legislative powers of the Government. People here who are acquainted with the individual Judges have still further reasons for doubting the judicial integrity of the highest tribunal in the country. They know that several of the Judges are as much concerned in the distribution of patronage as is any Senator or Representative who has the ear of the Administration. Decisions get out too, before they are delivered, as was the case in Missouri Pacific Ralifoad against Ketchum. All these things confirm the general impression that the Court is moved more by political considerations than by considerations of justice. Prominent Democrats here say that Mr. Shorman, in his Mansfield speech, has stripped off whatever there was of disguises, and has boldly asserted that the Republican party must see to it that the Supreme Court remain Republicans or the party associates in this view of the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States. paign is as to the complexion of the United States Supreme Court. It has long been felt

Commissioner Smith Testifies that their Sal was Approved "In Cancus."

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

The committee appointed by Mayor Hopper of Jersey City to investigate the conduct of recent sales of six per cent, funding dobt bonds. continued their examination last evening. William Hogencamp, President of the Second Na-tional Bank, testifled as to his participation in the transaction, and a lively tilt took place be-tween him and John D. Carscallan, one of the committee, when the latter pressed an inquiry as to the names of the gentlemen constituting that he had been requested by the members of the Board of Finance to find a market for the bonds, but was unable to obtain the price demanded by the Finance

the price demanded by the Finance Committee of the Board. President Beach then instructed him to go shead and get the best price he could procure. Soon afterward he presented an offer to take \$330,000 worth of the bonds at 95 flat, with coupons representing eleven and a half months' interest attached. The Board accepted this bid, and the sale was immediately consummated.

"Was any remark made by any member of the Finance Board in reference to the price of the bonds?" asked Mr. Carscalian.

"Yes, they said the bonds were very cheap. I said I agreed with them, but that they had asked me to get them an offer and I had done the best I could for them."

"Who are the members of the syndicate?"

"I don't know that I will answer that question." the witness responded deliberately.

"I cannot imagine," said Mr. Carscalian, how any person can possibly be injured by your disclosure of the names of Jersey City's creditors."

"I don't think the question pertinent," was the response.

"You must permit the committee to deter-

your disclosure of the names of Jersey City's creditors."

"I don't think the question pertinent." was the response.

"You must permit the committee to determine that, sir." angrily reforted Mr. Carscallan.

"I concede that," said Mr. Hogencamp.

"Then will you tell for whom you bought?"

"I will not."

"Are we to understand that you refuse to answer that question?"

"I will not."

"In either refuse nor consent to answer. I simply refrain from answering. I will say, however, that none of the Finance Commissioners was interested pecuniarily in the sale."

Commissioner Mullins, who was formerly President of the Board, testified that he knew nothing about the sales until they had been completed. The subject, he said, had not been discussed at any meeting that he attended, and he had attended all the meetings with two or three exceptions. He was never consulted in reference to the sale, and the first knowledge he had of it came to him accidentally about three weeks after the transaction.

Commissioner Smith testified that the Board had approved the sale. When asked how the Board had approved it, he replied. "The Board approved of it in what we call caucus; it amounts to committee of the whole."

The manner in which the Board approved of these sales, whether in caucus or in regular session, has been the subject of much inquiry in Jersey City. If the sales were approved in caucus, it is said, they were irregular, for the law under which the bonds were issued frevided that the price at which they were sold should be determined by the Board of Finance. The uniform practice of the Board of Finance is to take a recess after transacting routine business. During recess the members assemble in the City Treasurer's office, and privately discuss matters, and propare resolutions that are introduced when the session is resumed. It is claimed by the members of the Finance Board that they went into committee of the whole during recess, and, while in such committee of the whole approved the sales. No report of any such committee o

FOUNDING A NEW SECT.

Meeting of Friends of the American Indepen

The forwarders and friends of the new American Independent Catholic Church held a largely attended mass meeting in Clarendon Hall in Thirteenth street last night. The speak-ers were Mr. E. N. Fishblatt, the Rev. Mr. B. L. Quinn, an ex-priest, the Rev. N. Cyr, an ex-priest, and the Rev. Mr. Nolling, an ex-priest. They were warmly and continually applauded: their manner was earnest, and their speech Church expects to hold meetings through the spring and summer in the American Institute building on Third avenue. Many meetings in this city and Brooklyn were announced for next Sanday. Mr. Fisibilatt said he hoped to see the Church erect a tabernacle of its own in the city during next year. He made an appeal for \$2,500. It was announced from the platform that a respectable family desired to employ a servant girl, and any one desiring the place was invited to stop and obtain the address of the family. The speaker said that the new society has been incorporated, that the society is growing rapidly, and that letters are being received every day from Roman Catholic priests all over the country and in Canada, who are anxious to join the new sect if its creeds please them. He added that there will soon be'a meeting for the purpose of discussing and adopting a creed, ceremonials, and ritual for the new organization. The people are promised a voice in the adoption of the principles that are to guide them. The speaker proposed to appose it manism—not in a manner insulting to individuals, but so as to deal properly with the principles of that system that are held to be pernicious. He added that Romanism destroys conscience, threatens American institutions, and has for its object nothing else than its own advancement. Nine years ago there was hope for reform inthat Church, but the dogma off-paal infallibility destroyed that hope. The new Church needs bravery, liberality, and carnestness, it was said. Deep down in the hearts of thousands there was thought to be a feeling that Romanism threatens the schools, the children, the people, and the country. The new Church its founders say, will be based on principles conformed to the Constitution of the United States. The officers of the American Church are the Rev. B. L. Quinn, President; the E. N. Str. Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Wood, Rec. Secretary. building on Third avenue. Many meetings in

RANLAN-COURTNEY-RILEY.

A Promise by the Three that Two of then Will Row for the \$6,000 Prize.

ROCHESTER, April 1 .- A despatch was received from Referee Blaikle to-day saying that he had telegraphed to the three earsmen in the \$6,000 match that they need not come to Rochester on Friday, as the articles already signed by them were sufficient. These provide that Soule shall deposit with Blaikie the \$6,000 prize in a draft payable to the order of Blaikie, in in a draft payable to the order of Blaikie, in place of a conditional certificate of deposit, which was a bone of contention after the Chantauqua fizzle, and which Blaikie has held ever since. To-day Soulo received this certificate, and to-morrow will mail in return an unconditional draft on New York, made by the City Bank of Rochester, payable without restrictions to the winner of the race between two contestants on May 19, Riley to be one of them, in case either Hanlan or Courtney refuse to row. The articles also provide that Blaikie, as referee, shall have full charge and control of the race. Another item is that the race is to be rowed at Baltimore, Palladelphia, or Washington, whichever, as the carsinen agree, to be decided and announced before April 10. Soule says he has learned to trust Blaikie implicitly, and hence forwards him the draft for \$6.000. The donor of the prize says: "Hanlan has written me, 'I suppose there is nothing further for me to do but so into training and get ready for the race,' This, and expressions of satisfaction from each of the oursmen, warrant me in the belief that it is now settled beyond a doubt that the race will be the fastest and best rowing contest ever undertaken."

The Slosson-Vignaux Match.

Much intreest is felt in billiard circles over the inceting of Slosson and Vignaux, the billiard cham-pions, who are aunounced by the latest advices from pions, who are amounced by the latest advices from Paria to begin play in that city on Saturday, April 3. The game, for 4(30) points, is to be played on two consecutive nights, and the state is 5.000 fruits. From a new latest way to be from the consecutive nights, and the state is 5.000 fruits. The same an american Manuel of the following the consecutive nights and for the following the foll

The billiard match for the benefit of Matthew

Lontsiana Jockey Club Races.

New Orleans, April 1.—This was the second MEW ORLEANS, April 1.—This was the second day of the new Louisians Jockey Club races. The weather was clear and the track in good condition. In the Momus stakes, for two yearfolds, half a mile, Ascender won in 51%. In the second race, for all aces, one mile, Gabriel won in 1744. In the third race, mile heats, Little Rob won.

MR. JESSOP AND THE GYPSY.

THE INDIANA MILL OWNER WHO WISHED TO KNOW HIS FORTUNE.

He was a Widower, and she Promised to Tell him of Some Women who Wished to Make his Acquaintance-Coming after his \$2,250.

Timothy Worton and Mary Worton, his wife, the gypsics who were arrested in Brook-lyn on a charge of having stolen \$2,250 from William Jessop, a wealthy mill owner of Princeton, Indiana, while pretending to tell his fortune, were before Justice Gilbert in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. Their counsel asked their discharge on the ground that the charge against them was not that the money had been stolen from any individual, but that it was stolen in Indiana. It was also urged that the arrest of the gypsies was an outrage. and that, although such arrests would not be tolerated in any other city, they were common in Brooklyn. The police, accompanied by a deputy sheriff from Indiana, had broken open the trunks and ransacked the bureaus in the place where the gypsies were found, and had taken away every cent of money, so that there was not enough left to telegraph to their friends.

Justice Gilbert said that the commitment was the only thing that could be attacked in the writ, and that seemed all right.

District Attorney Catlin said that a requisition

for the prisoners was expected by every mail, and Justice Gilbert remanded the prisoners un-til Monday. William Jessop, who says he was robbed by

and Justice Gilbert remanded the prisoners until Monday.

William Jessop, who says he was robbed by the gypsics, was in court. He is about 47 years of age, has blue eyes and long black whiskers, and was drossed like a Western farmer. The gypsy woman approached him and endeavored to draw him into conversation, but he said, "You robbed me of my money, and didn't do right by me. I don't want to say anything to you now." Mrs. Worton said that she had promised to return at a future time and tell the rest of his fortune, and then she expected to restore the money, and she intimated that if he would not pross his complaint she would finish telling his fortune, and give him back the money she promised. Mr. Jessop refused to talk with her, and she and her husband were taken back to jail.

Mr. Jessop said to a reporter that the gypsies had been around Princeton. Ind., for two or three months before he was robbed, and that as they had bought a quantity of cloth from his woollen factory, and had promptly paid for it, they had gained his confidence.

"I looked upon them," he said, "as being upright people, who intended to be fair, or I would not have had anything to do with them. They had told fortunes about the town, and had told some things that were true; and as I was a widower, and the gypsy woman promised to tell me of some women who wanted to get acquainted with me. I yielded, and she then said she must have \$2,000 to bring about the revelation of the future. She seemed fair about it, and said that the money would never leave my sight; so I got \$2,250, and she tied my handkerchief about it. I didn't open the prekage after that, because she said that it would break the charm, and I can't tell exactly when she substituted the other package, but I do not believe that it was until the last time that I saw her. Then she went through a lot of motions with her hands, and keep turning around and looking away, so that I didn't open the prekage after that, because she said than it would break the charm, and I can't tell exactly

"What part of your fortune did the gypsy tell "Well, she was going to tell me who the women who wanted to get acquainted with me
were, and then about some money that was
coming to me. She told me some things about
myself that were all true. I don't know how
should it."

myself that were all true. I don't know how she did it."
"Anything she could not have learned from your neighbors?"
"Come to think, she didn't. I guess now that she didn't tell me a thing that she couldn't have heard about me. You see, I had met with some losses and had a good deal of trouble, and so I wanted to know about the future. I was robbed once of a pile of money by burglars, who got into my house."
"Was the safe broken open?"
"I didn't have no safe. The money was atwixt two beds, and I was asleep on the beds. They reached under and got it."
Mr. Jessop expects to take steps to attach the \$1.290 now in the hands of Police Property Clerk Rowley, and try to recover at least that much of the lost money. The prisoners will be taken back to Indiana for trial.

IDEAS ABOUT KINDERGARTENS.

The Continuation of the Sessions of the Ameri-

The meetings of the American Froebel Union were continued yesterday in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Peabody opened the morning session by reading a paper sent by Miss Buellard of London on Story Telling for the Kindergarten." The object of the writer was to show how the will and sensibility of the chil-dren may be directed by stories. The great importance of this subject would be suggested by the effect on children of the worthless gessed by the effect on children of the worthless trash so thoroughly scattered throughout the country. Several fairy tales were read in illustration of the subject.

Prof. Felix Adler followed Miss Peabody. He gave three reasons why charity kindergartens should be established: First, because they humanize children: second, because they develop the element of skill; and third, because the rich can provide kindergartens for their children, while the poor cannot.

In the afternoon the session was entirely occupied by an address on "The Use of Colors to Teach the Elements of Music," by Mr. Batcheldor, late of London, He gave an elaborate account of the various emotions expressed by the different notes of the scale. He undertook to show that the notes of the scale. He undertook to show that the notes of the scale have the same relation to each other as the several colors, and on representing the notes by corresponding colors we have something visible in the place of semething abstract, and this is more easily grasped by the child.

In the evening the law, R. H. Newton gave an address on "Charity Kindergartens as Church Work," He thought the kindergarten of vital importance as surphying the desired oppertunity for the Church to carry on her moral and religibate education without interfering with the State.

Frederick Criti Reprieved. trash so thoroughly scattered throughout the

Frederick Critt Reprieved.

NEWTON, N. J., April 1.—Counsel for Fred-rick Crill, sentenced to be hanged on Saturday for the uniter of his daughter, Mrs. Balcock, to-day succeeded gaining a reprieve for three weeks from Gov. Mc Cellia. Sherif Decker to hight received a telegram from the Caverane, saying that he would sand by special measurer to morrier a reprieve for Crill. The Sheriff tove that if the sentence were to be carried out on Saturiar Carl would have to be carried to the scafful, as he is very weak, both mentally sing physically. He is over to years old, and it is said to be probable that he will not three weeks. The action of the Covernor is generally approved here.

Cril cried when the news was told to him. Then he exclaimed: "Oh, I thank God! Now I am willing to go to Jetus."

More Republicans Speaking Out. The Fifth Assembly District Republican Aseclation, of which Mr. J. E. Winterbottom is the leader held a meeting at 150 Prince street, last evening, and

passed a series of resolutions, of which the following in

passed a series of resolutions, of which the following is the vital one:

That we, the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District, who are free from all dictation by the machine leaders, do condemn and disapprove of the action of the delegates who voted in tavor of a pledged delegation for a third term monimation? for the office of President, and that we disapprove the action of Fernature, and that we disapprove the action of Fernature Conkling, and that we disapprove the action of Fernature Conkling in the Utica Convention the Republicant technical up a majority of 45,000 for the Republicant technical techni Thirty-one Roslments Represented. PULASEI, N. Y., April 1 .- At a camp fire of

PULLSRI, N. 1. April 1.—At a Calin fire of Post J. B. Butler, G. A. E. in the village, therty-one regiments were represented, viz. Firth, 24th, 52th, 41st, 81st, 101st, 110th, 140th, 140th, 147th, 152th, 180th, 180th, 180th, N. Y. Unfacture, said at, 3th, 7th, 15th, and 24th N. Y. Unfacture, said at, 4th, 7th, 15th, and 2th, N. Y. Unfacture, and 3th Arthury, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th N. Y. Heavy Aruthery, 21st U.S. C. T. 4th U.S. Yet. Vols, 5th Kainsas Cavalry, 18th Kautesy Infantry, 5th Wisconsin, 8th Michigan, and 25th Ohio Infantry.

Two Wrongs Not One Right. WASHINGTON, April 1.-The Commissioner of WASHINGTON, ADTH 1.—Inc Commissioner of Internal Revenue to day received a letter from St. Louis, bearing the signature of "O. B." containing \$500. The writer said. I intended keeping this money, because the devergment owes it to me, but upon redection, I concluded that two wrongs did not make a right." The money will be placed to the reddit of the conscience fund. A BELGIUM MINE HORROR,

Twenty Bend Bedles Taken Out After Hons, Belgium, April 1.-An explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday in a colliery at

known, but twenty corpses have already been recovered. There were 150 persons in the pit at the time of the disaster.

Anderlues. The number of lives lost is un-

BRITISH LIBERALS VICTORIOUS. The Defeat of the Government Conceded by

Conservative Authority. LONDON, April 2 .- The Conservative Standard declares that the result of yesterday's voting only served to increase the Government's losses. The Conservative majority has well nigh disappeared, and the question no longer a whether the Ministry will be able to hold their own, but whether the opposition will secure such a majority as will enable them to take office with a reasonable prospect of carrying on the business of the country satisfactorily. William E. Gladstone is elected for Leeds, where there is a Liberal, gain of one member. The Pall Mall Gazette (Liberal-Independent) says that the Government is defeated. The News, in its leader this morning, says: "With daily increasing emphasis the country is declaring condemnation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government and its determination to efface it. The Conservative majority has ceased to exist." The News urges all timid Liberals who dread a weak majority to do their best to strengthen it.

The net Liberal gain in the elections is now twenty-nine seats. their own, but whether the opposition will

THE EARL OF DUNMORE'S VISIT. On his Way to the Cattle Ranches of the West Charles Adolphus Murray, the Earl of Dunmore, is stopping at the Brevoort House, accompanied by his business manager, T. H.

Cundall. He is on his way to Helena, Montana, to buy cattle for a ranche in the Yellowstone valley. He has visited the Northwest, but, although he has been several times in the United States, he has never been through the great West. He is a famous cattle breeder at home. West. He is a famous cattle breeder at home, and expects to try some experiments in his new enterprise. He said yeakerday that his visit was entirely for his own amusement and to occupy the time during the rocess of Parliament. In reply to an inquiry as to the possible result of the pending English election, he said:

"You may depend upon this: if the Government does not get a majority of at least fifteen. Lord Beaconsfield will resign. Then the opposition will have to assume the government. You may be sure they will make a terrible muddle in a couple of months, and will have to give it up. If they succeed now we shall have a general election before the year is over."

The Earl is 39 years and a week old, and is a bluff, hearty, good-natured sort of a man. He is tall, well built, with sandy whiskers and moustache covering a large portion of his pleasant face.

pleasant face. OUT WITH HIM!

A Noted Lobbyist Permitted to Oppose & Bill

on the Floor of the House. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Comment was caused in the House to-day by the operations of a noted lobbyist on the floor. The rules allow ex-members the privilege of the floor, provided they are not interested in legislation. Joe Mc-Kibben was a member from California about a

quarter of a century ago. The testimony of Monroe Salisbury before the Rouse Committee Monroe Salisbury before the House Committee on Appropriations proves that McKibben receives a salary of \$10.000 a year to look after Salisbury's interests in Washington. Salisbury is interested in defeating the massage of the original House Star Route Deficiency bill. McKibben passes the greater part of his time upon the floor in the effort to defeat the Appropriations Committee. Universal attention was attracted to McKibben to-day as he stood in the main niele, fronting the Speaker, laying down the law to Mr. Haskell of Kansas, who is the champion of Brady and the contractors on the floor. In 1874 Mc-Kibben was paid \$60.000 by the contractors' Ring to leave Washington and not testify in the investigation which he had originated to blackmail the Ring. It is a matter of considerable surprise to those familiar with the facts of the case, that some representative has not called the attention of the House to the disgrace which McKibben is daily putting upon it.

McKibben is daily putting upon it. KANSAS AND IOWA FOR BLAINE. The Republican Delegations to go to Chicago

Under Explicit Instructions. TOPEKA, April 1.-The Kansas Republican State Convention was captured for Biaine; but to-day the delegates from the Third District Chicago, They will claim seats in the Chicago Convention. In the Second District, the same action was taken, the Grant men being elected. The following resolution was adopted by the Convention: That James G. Blaine has the confidence of the Republicans of kansas, and that we recognize in him a statesman worthy to lead the national Republican party to victory; that he is the choice of the Republicans of Kansas for President of the United States, and that we pleage him our united support." The resolutions were adopted.

CHICAGO, Ill. April 1.—A despatch from Albia, Iown, says: The Republicans held a Convention here this afternoon to choose delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were unanimously passed to instruct the delegates for Senator James G. Blaine." hicago. They will claim seats in the Chicago

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATA

Pronouncing Against the Monstrous Repub-lican France of 1876, COLUMBUS, Neb., April 1.-The Nebraska

Democratic State Convention, which met last evening passed the following resolutions to-day: Whereas, In the Presidential campaign of 1876 all of the distorical Democratic policies of sound finance, home role, and purity of administration were in taste, and at stake in the candidacy of Samuel J. Tiblen; and whereas, in that campaign the Democratic party raised the only standard under which it merits victory; and whereas, in the Republican francis by which the country washasely cheard of its wish and robbel of its electric divice; the whole republic was despoiled and our institutions in jured; therefore, ed of its wish and robbed or its very institutions in a frequeble was despoted and our institutions in their force. Democratic party of Nebraska pledges of the case of the ca

April Foolery with Grant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1 .- Gen. Grant had a reception at the St. Charles Hotel this afternoon. Last night the Carnival Court, having serenaded the Queen and other distinguished members, in accordance with the annual custom, repaired to the man ion of Albert Baldwin, President of the Royal lost, where Gen Grant was a guest, Mr. Haddwin shounced that Gen. Grant had been elected a member of the Boyal Host and the hitle of the Duke of America conserved upon him. He was immoniately decreated with the order of St. Rex. by Judge George H. Braughn, Lord fath Chamberiain, and the General ecknowledged the istinction.

Three Hours a Day of Bombardment. BUENOS AYRES, March S, via Lisbon, April 1 .-The Chilian ironcial Husscar is bombarding Arica three hours shally. A part of the town is burning. It is defended by 12,000 Jernythins, who have indicted much intury upon the Husscar.

Wells Mejected.

WASHINGTON. April 1.—In executive session the Seconte to-day relected the nomination of Alexander C. Weils, so of J. Manison Wells, to be surveyor of Customs in New Orleans.

JOTTINGS IN AND NEAR THE CITY,

M. Perdinand de Lessens and tamily sailed in the Adriatic tor Liverpool yesterday.

Prof. James Dascomb died in Cincinnati yesterday. He waster forty-ave years a member of the faculty of Oberlin College.

The seventefith annual commencement of the New York Reined College and Hoseltsi for Wangen, occurred last evening. Dr. Samuel Literatual, Dr. Ciebence 8. Lazier, and the Rev. Thos. Hasings philivered active seasoft the seven graduates two were Armenian ladges from Smyring, the Misses Anna M. and H. Oba Sirganian. They were highly complimented for their professionary.

The New York Riffe Club, the first incorporated riffeormatization in this city, opened 13; come, 211 Foortic avenue, 18; c. d. Scalancy alwested in seven graduates two were controlled in the City opened and the College of the the benefit fressurers.

The benefit grip of pneumonia may be warded off with daie's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by druggista.

Pike's Tootbayhe Drops cure in one minute, — dos.

FOOTING UP THE TOTAL COST.

SOME FIGURES OF THE RECENT STRIKE AND LOCKOTA

An Estimate of a Present Loss to the Mon of Over \$100,000 and to the Manufacturers of \$80,000-How it May be All Made Up.

The advantages and disadvantages of the inte strikes and lockouts in connection with the plane manufacturers of this city may be summed up as follows: Bating the average weekly wages of journeymen planomakers, before their present 10 per cent. advance, at \$15, the recent strike of Steinway & Sons' 600 men cost them \$54,000. The wages of the 2,000 men locked out for one week by sixteen other manu-facturers reached about \$30,000; those of Albert Weber's 350 men for fifteen days, \$14,000, and the 250 men and boys of Joseph P. Hale for three weeks averaged, at \$10 each, \$7,500. Total, including those of Steinway & Sons' men, \$105, 500. The 10 per cent, advance acquired will soon enable the locked-out men to recover their loss, but over a year will clapse before Steinway & Sons' men can do so. By way of pallinitive, a large number of them received from \$4 to \$8 a week assistance from the Pianomakers' Union, the treasury of which was supplied by contributions of from twenty-five cents to \$2 weekly by the journeymen of plano factories at work, by gifts from other shops and trades unions, and by the Socialistic Labor party here and throughout the country. This, if again to the recipients, was a loss to workingmen at large. The locked-out men chieffy supported themselves, and did not require, in the acgregate, much mors than \$390. Steinway & Sons estimats their loss in ront, interest of money, inability to fill orders, and through other sources, at \$40,000 for the six weeks, or about \$1,000 a day. Albert Weber complains of a loss of \$10,000, and the other locking-out manufacturers lost unitedly at least \$30,000 more. To the credit side of the Steinway strike may be placed the accruing average of \$1.50 a week, or \$351,000 a year, to the 4.500 journeymen in the trade. This will be added to the price of planos and be paid by the public. Another itom has been the example it sat to workingmen in many other trades to deimand higher wages. In all cases they have been successful. Of the 40,000 planos a year made in the United States, about 25,000 are manufactured in New York at a cost of at least \$10,000,000. The loss to landlords and to retail dealers in general may be imagined, should a succession of strikes drive the trade into other districts.

The strike of Henry Herrman's 450 cabinet makers for five weeks, rating the average of the late wages at \$30 a week, cost them, in round numbers, \$21,000. Bash received \$5 a week during the strike of he shops in the proposed staying out a year. If necessary, and were assured by representatives of the Planomakers' Union that they should be supported from the tr including those of Steinway & Sons' men, \$105,-500. The 10 per cent, advance acquired will soon enable the locked-out men to recover

SHERMAN'S NINCOMPOOP BUREAU. & Sample of the Stuff that Is Sent Out from

the Washington Club Room. WASHINGTON, April 1.-The Sherman Club has employed a reporter to prepare articles for publication in the newspapers which are sup-posed to be friendly to the Sherman cause. Last night two articles were prepared in the club rooms and taken to the offices of certain correspondents to be telegraphed to their journals. The bearer of the paragraphs bore a letter to a well-known correspondent from the secretary of the club. One of the news items of the Sherman Club is of such an interesting character that it should be given general circulation. It is

that it should be given general circulation. It is as follows:

"A gentleman from New Orleans says that all the best men in the Republican ranks of that city are for Sherman. The followers of Grant are hungry political wolves and the hoodiums of the city. Pinchback, who was in Washington not long ago begging the appointment of Naval Officer of that port, and who upon refusal went away with curses and threats in his mouth, has tapped a bonsnza silver minesome say it is by a roundabout way through the prospective marriage of Miss Flood to young Grant—and has started a Grant organization in that city. He is established in fine quarters, lots of cierks and more money, and is swinging out in a way that is calculated to attract all the soum of that section. He has written a letter to Pressident Hayes expressing righteous indignation against the officeholders there for alleged violation of the civil service rules. It is known that this is simply ascreen to cover up the operations of the Grant officeholders, who moapolize the places in that city to a large extent, and to cast odium on the Sherman movement. There are a few prominent Grant men in that section, however, of honest convictions. One of them states that it is very doubtinl about Grant getting the expected delegation from that State. He says Sherman is overshadowing him. His chances are botter than either of the other candidates."

The other paragraph furnished by the club protends to give the views of a citizen of Rechester, who says that he belongs to the Manse Association, 12,000 strong, the members of which are for Sherman solid. The paragraph is abusive of Mr. Conkling.

Richard E. Mount, who died suddenly on Account I. Mount, who died Suddenly on Wednesday night of pneumonia, was a native of this city and a graduate of Columbia College. He studied law in the office of James Alexander. He was the treasurer of the Society Library, and a member of the St. Nebonias and the Grographical societies. He was reputed a fine cluster as scholar, but he loved also to study the affairs of modern life, and particularly those of the city in which he was born, and with which he sought as much as possible to identify humself. He could remember when war-

ren sirect was the negatiern boundary of the city. The Crime of a Kentucky Mob.

Winchesten, Ky., April 1.—Ben Johnson, a roung negro, who was arrested on Wednesday for an arrested in a young fady, had an examining trial yesterday, and was sent to fail. He had cought the bridle of the young lady's horse at a lonely place, and made desperate efforts to either off the horse, but the stonck him with a wing and escayed. About to clock this morning thirty armed men overpowered the guard, task Johnson out, and, after trying in wan to est a conjession from him, hanged him to a tree in the juit yard.

The Boy Murderer.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 1.—The boy Tatro has given up all hope of Exsensive elements. Gov. Proctor has written a letter stating that, although his sympathes for the boy were strong, as executor of the law he could not set aside the verdict of the Court and sudament of the Legislature. Mrs. Tauro and part of the family middle their fareved viset this afternoon. The boy sleeps this, and part against a grantial. The gallows will be errored to morrow in the half of the new prison, and the execution will take place about 1.45 o'clock in the afternoon.

'Longshoremen of the Inman, Guion, National, White Star, and French strainship lines refused to work yesterday as long as certain non-union men-were employed. The imman and National lines dis-charged their non-union men, and the union benglore-men returned to work for them. The other companies were not in pre-sing need of men and did not accorde to the demand. Two stephiships are due on Monday, and the trouble may then become more serious. There are about 1,500 men now idle.

The Signal Office Prediction.

Clear or partly cloudy, westerly winds, back-ing to southeasterly, stationary or higher temperature, rising, followed by talling barometer.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Lavina Godell, the only female lawyer in Wisconsia, died yesterday.

It is expected that Admir al Pothuan, French Ambassador to England, will seem resen that post.

Three boys in the Philadelphia House of Refuse nearly killed Keeper Fierce with simpsis do in an effort to expect. Gen Lucius Fairchild, the new United States Minister to Spain, presented his credentials to King Alfonso yes-terday. Russia has issued a circular to the powers prope agreement limiting the right of asylum. Germs answered favorably.

agreement limiting the right of system. Germany naanswered invorably.

J. S. Sivernon. Secretary of the Corn Exchange and
Board of Trade of Toronto, has been missing since Friday
last. He had become involved through grain speculations.

The draught that has prevailed more than three months
in the most forthe parts of think has already done great
damage. The totaces crop in the Vivella Abord a simple
dostroyed.

A stoci rifled gan, with solid shot, shell, and ammunition, has been mainted at the month of the large hannick by the State Government, for the protection of the
oyster fisheries.

The delay in regard to the sentence of the assessin of
the Russian Col. Kommerand is said to catter indication
at Constantinople. The Russian representative threatens to quit Constantinople II basice is not specify dome.